



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVI

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 21ST, 1900.

NUMBER 34

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at Las Palmas, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c. &c.

Coal—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concelção Island.

Tug Buoys always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters,—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario and Las Palmas.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialities, etc. etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC

Provision Merchant,

Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

(formerly No. 11)

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

F. J. CARLSON

Importer of English and French casimères.

ENGLISH TAILOR

Formerly with Poole, LONDON.

1st CLASS ENGLISH MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP

Prices moderate. TERMS CASH.

All languages spoken.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42

RIO DE JANEIRO

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

The Harlan and Hollingsworth Co.

WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Faneza No. 7

P. O. Box 322.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

Telephone 374

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Boiled Rubber Type

and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor

1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 20s. per annum.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

1233, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Sole agent in Rio of

The N. K. Fairbank Co., New York.

Manufacturers of Collolene.

P. O. Box No. 801.

CRASHLEY & CO.

Newspapers and Booksellers

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals.

Agents for

A large assortment of English novels, American and

Tanquerite Editions, constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Old Brazilian stamps bought.

Collections of stamps purchased.

Sole agents for Rio de Janeiro of cerebos Salt.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Atkinson's Perfumeries and Pen's Soap.

Vendors of the GENTLE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

No. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1854.

Reorganized 1873.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c. in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
With SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PERFECT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MAGDONOUGH, President.

AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

KIRTLAND MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. RANDON MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

V. A. WHENCESLAU GUMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Brandy and Lisbon wines of the best quality
in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of
the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 33.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers
Importers of North American Machinery and Manu-
factures.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRAZIL

OF

The General Electric Co.

Pelton Water Wheel Co.

McIntosh Seymour & Co.

Worthington Pumping Engine Co.

Peckham Truck Co.

Magnolia Metal Co.

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world.
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam
Coal always in stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.

effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS.

P. O. Box 74

Insurance.**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1792

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserved fund.. £ 600,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

C. J. Cazaly.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,000,000
Reserve fund..... 975,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1^a de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^a de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £ 14,409,089
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

MILNER'S SAFES

The best thief and fire-resisting safes extant.

A large assortment always on hand.

Apply to

P. B. Nicolson & Co.

ROA VISCONDE D'INHAUMA No. 10.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE, U. S. Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita boraty (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 95, Rua 1^a de Março. RUGINE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 6 a.m. also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 35, Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 176.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Gaiete. English services every Sunday at 11 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 28. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WINDREDECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 18, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m., Thursdays.

ALVARO M. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Bendoricchio, No. 6. English services at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays; 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldman; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^a de Março, 210 4 p.m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 14—(1st story). The Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—30, Rua Gonçalves Dias (open from noon to 6 p.m.). For terms, apply to Librarian.

ST. SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room; 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperial), 3rd floor. W. J. LUGBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also on left-on outside will be gratefully received in the Mission, or at No. 27, Cantelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. STONE, President; Mervin A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY. The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

OFFICE AND DEPOSIT:

Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51

TELEPHONE 450 RIO DE JANEIRO

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

Miss LAYONA GLENZ,
No. 115, Praia do Botafogo,
Botafogo.**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 16th says the coalition convention has presented the name of Sr. Pedro Monti as a candidate for the presidency.

—A Bogota telegram of the 16th says that President Sanclemente, of Colombia, has resigned, being substituted by Vice-President J. M. Marroquin.

—That Montevideo telegram about Gen. Kärner being a passenger on the "Liguria" seems to have been false. A Santiago telegram of the 15th says he is returning in November.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentina has abolished quarantine against Paraguay.

—The police of Salto have killed the bandit Gimenes, accused of 25 murders.

—Paraguayan cattle have been permitted to enter free of duty into Argentine territory.

—There were 8,644 immigrant arrivals in Argentina during the month of July.

—On the 16th the Paraguayans celebrated the 36th anniversary of the foundation of Asuncion.

—The mayor of Buenos Aires has contracted for the ornamentation of the streets in honor of President Campos Sales' visit.

—Rumors are current in Uruguay of an impending revolution and the government is taking precautions to prevent an invasion.

—One of the spectacles which will be provided in Buenos Aires for the entertainment of President Campos Sales will be a shuttle of flowers.

—An Asuncion telegram of the 17th says the epidemic (if two or three cases can be termed an epidemic) of bubonic pest there has been officially declared extinct.

—H. M. S. "Swallow" and "Basilek" have returned to this port. We understand that the entire squadron will leave in a few days for its annual visit to Brazilian ports.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 7.

—Martial law has been declared in Bolivia. We do not know why, but it is probably giving a status to the normal state of affairs. The Rio Acre military expeditions are said to have arrived at Auresbaque—wherever that may be.

—The export of quebracho wood to Europe and the United States from the port of Colastiné on the Paraná is daily increasing; during last week 8000 tons were shipped and another important item in the shipments was 5300 tons wheat.—*Southern Cross*.—In July over 1,000 drivers were fined for breaking traffic regulations. They had to pay \$30,000. Either they must be very poor drivers, or unruled, or else the traffic regulators must be very hard to please.—*B. A. Herald*. (Or, perhaps the government is trying to cover expenses by means of fines.)—H. M. S. "Swallow" left for Rio Grande on Wednesday, for the usual cruise. Her time on this station has expired and she expects to be relieved before the end of the cruise, so that it is improbable that she will return to this port. The other vessels of the squadron will leave for Brazil next Monday.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 10.—"Positively for the last time!" President Campos Sales of Brazil has resolved not to postpone his visit any more than this fourth and last time. If he is well and the Brazilian warships can get up steam, and there is no storm, and his new clothes are ready, and no bubonic plague, and if it is a real fine day, he will start for Buenos Aires about the 28th of October—the same more or less!—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.—Major Oliver C. James of Carcarañá was in town during the week and brought the latest news from Santa Fé, where they have drought, and, to make matters worse, a melancholy recollection of the foot-and-mouth disease amongst the cattle. But time or tide cannot affect the invincible geniality of the Carcarañá American, and as usual he brought down a batch of new stories to delight his friends.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 3.—We are informed that it has been decided to offer a separate memorial presentation to Bishop Stirling, on the occasion of his retirement, from Montevideo, and a number of subscriptions to that effect have already been promised. The list—it is not intended to publish the names—still remains open, and any further contributions, large or small, may be sent to Mr. J. Mackenzie, as hon. treasurer of the British Episcopal Church Establishment, at the London and Brazilian Bank.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 8.—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" has been forced to give up for the present at least the trip to Paraguay upon which she had entered, as her shaft broke as she was nearing Santa Fé in the Paraná river. Yesterday Minister Lord asked from the Argentine government that the vessel be allowed to come here and go into dry dock for necessary repairs, consequently the gunboat which became a familiar object in dock some few months ago will soon be with us again. Rear Admiral Schley is on board, so we are likely to have him for a guest in our city again for some days.—*B. A. Herald*, July 26.—The engineering feat of transporting a steamboat of 350 tons from Scotland to Lake Titicaca—the most elevated lake in South America—has just been accomplished. The vessel is the *Cayo*. It was constructed in Scotland, and then taken in sections to Molendo, Peru, from which place it was carried in twenty-two cars up the railroad skirting the steep sides of the Andes to the lake-side, nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level. There the sections of the vessel were put together again, and the boilers and engines installed. The *Cayo* is the largest vessel on any lake at so great an altitude, and will serve as a communication between the republics of Bolivia and Peru.—The present rise in the gold quotation is due to the falling off in the value of our exports, and this falling off, in turn, is due to the havoc which the foot-and-mouth disease has wrought in our live stock trade. The phenomenonly wet season and its dire results to the pastoral industry has also been a factor in the late depreciation. No financial bill could guard against these calamities, and to blame the 227 limit for the present rise in the gold premium is just as logical as it would be to blame it for the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in France, or for the meteorological perturbation which have caused the rain. It would be folly to deny that there is not commercial depression; but there would assuredly have been much more had the gold premium experienced a sharp fall. As it is there are many people who hail the rise in the premium as a boon. It certainly tends to favour the pastoral and agricultural industry.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, July 27.—A subscription list has been opened in Buenos Aires for the presentation of a memorial to the Right Rev., the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, on his leaving South America, where for 30 years he has been bishop of the diocese. It is proposed to purchase a handsome album which all subscribers will be requested to sign and the balance of the funds will be devoted to some fitting memento. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to subscribe, and the list will be closed on the 31st inst. We do not know whether the idea has been mooted of opening a separate list for Montevideo, but no doubt there are many members here of the Anglican Church who would like to subscribe, so we mention that the treasurer in Buenos Aires is Mr. C. D. Cuts, British Bank of S. America. Signatures for the album may be sent on a thin piece of paper, and it has been resolved to limit subscriptions to a maximum of \$25 and a minimum of \$1 (Argentine paper).—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 5.—The bill which Senator Caudé brought forward last year dealing with the expulsion of foreigners is again before Congress, but in an amended form. The new text of the bill has not yet been given to the public, but it is understood that it still proposes to confer discretionary powers on the executive. If this is so then the bill is still a menace to the liberties guaranteed by the constitution. The expulsion of foreigners should not under any circumstances be left to the discretion of anybody. The circumstances under which the penalty of expulsion should be inflicted ought to be clearly defined, and then let the law take its course whenever its application is demanded on just and fully-proven indictments. The hearing of such indictments should be entrusted to the law courts—police, correctional, criminal, or federal. A specially constituted court might also be provided for in the bill. In regard to the refusal of admission to foreigners, the problem is infinitely simpler. A slight amendment in the present law of immigration would be amply sufficient. But whether it be to refuse admission to an immoral, a felonious, a criminal, or a dangerous foreigner, or whether it be to expel such foreigners from our territories, let it plainly set forth by statute the circumstances under which the individual becomes amenable to the law, and let it not be forgotten that the very genius of all sound constitutional legislation is completely opposed to the discretionary privileges of individuals.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 3.**THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

There is much truth in the following comment on the so-called Monroe doctrine by a clear-headed American who has been in South America and knows what he is talking about:

To the enormous majority of Americans the Monroe doctrine is a kind of tradition, based on sentiment, but not on reason or on knowledge of its effects. They do not know, have not enquired, and have not been informed that, so far from its being the protection of South America, it has been a fatal bar, standing between South America and civilization, population, progress and sound government, and that by its influence a vast continent has been prevented from sharing in the progress of the century. This is recognized freely by every intelligent American who has lived in South America for twelve months, or has acquired interests there, and all such recognize that the doctrine is a fatal error, but it is not known to the enormous majority of the American people, nor do their newspapers take any trouble to tell them. When we see an American politician proclaiming the Monroe doctrine as a plank in his platform, we come to the conclusion that he either must be entirely uninformed of its effects and merely trading on an ignorant and mistaken sentiment, or that, knowing its effects, he must be a deliberate enemy of progress in South America.

RIO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports this year were held at Icarahy on Wednesday last, the 15th inst., and we were very pleased to see them so well patronized, very nearly, if not quite as many, on-lookers being present as in previous years. The ground, which was looking in perfect condition, was thrown open to the public, and it was estimated that about 500 people witnessed a most enjoyable day's sport. As far as the weather was concerned, nothing could be desired; the sun was a trifle warm, but a beautiful cool breeze blew across the ground, which rendered it most delightful for the spectators.

Long before the first event was timed to take place, a crowd of people had put in an appearance, including a goodly number of the fair sex. It would be difficult and take too much space, to give in detail the names of all those who were present, but we recognized most of the familiar English faces and a host of others besides. It is extremely gratifying to note the interest which the fair sex takes in these meetings, and the encouragement which their presence always gives. Bright faces and pretty costumes add much to the occasion and lend an indescribable charm to the scene, but to that we have to add the personal interest which they frankly show in all the contests. And, doubtless, they are equally grateful to the young men for furnishing them with so attractive an entertainment and the opportunity for a pleasant day's outing in so charming a place. As the years go by, the Club will find other means of furnishing holiday attractions on this beautiful ground, and then many days in the year will see them all together.

The competition for last year, and the racing showed better results, in fact it would be difficult to beat a better day's sport in Brazil than was given this year at Icarahy. The programme was practically the same as last year, except that the Hurdle race was left out, and two new items substituted, namely:—Throwing the cricket ball, and the "Bichu" race.

The 100 yards was the first item, for which 11 competitors started. The first heat was won by Manners, the second by Matheson, and the third by F. H. Robinson, and in the final heat, which was run later on in the afternoon, Matheson just beat Robinson by a yard in 11 1/5 seconds.

Throwing the Cricket-ball was the next event, for which five competed. Pierce, with his second throw of 97 yards 1 foot 6 inches, won comfortably, with R. H. Robinson a good second. A. C. Wilson repeated his performance of last year in putting the Weight, winning with a put of 33 feet 1 inch. N. V. Jackson was second, about five inches behind.

The 220 yards handicap was, as in previous years, one of the best races of the day. There were 16 starters, and the handicap was so well constructed that there was very little to choose between any of the runners. Matheson, who started from scratch, was going strong all the way, but was not able to pass Burgess and Skeggs who received 15 yards start each and came in in the order named, the time being 23 2/5 seconds, a very good performance.

For the Bicycle race (2 miles handicap) only two started, though another competitor, who had lost his way, arrived on the ground after the race had finished. Grimsditch, who received 150 yards, led for the first round, but Paletti soon came up to him, and the two ran behind one another until the last lap, when Paletti raced away and won anyhow in 5 minutes 2 seconds.

For the Long Jump seven entered, and a very good struggle resulted between Tootal, F. H. and C. L. Robinson, the former winning in the end with a jump of 17 feet 1 inch, which was a great improvement on last year's record. For the High Jump eight competed. All cleared the 4 feet 8 inch mark, but when the bar was raised an inch four of them failed, and finally C. L. Robinson was the only one able to clear 4 feet 11 inches, Bardsley, H. Hargreaves and Pullen clearing 4 ft. 10 inch. Later on they jumped again for second place, and Pullen was awarded the second prize.

In the Quarter mile handicap, Roberts, who had twenty yards start, showed up well, and

was going strong when Matheson came along hand over hand, and won by about five yards in 35 3/5 seconds. The time was excellent, being just a second better than last year's.

Next came the Boys' Handicap, for boys under 15, which was won by Joaquim Hirdes, with A. da Costa second, and in the Girls race Corina Cox, with one yard start, ran in splendid style and snatched the race away from Sybil Fairbairn, who was a good second, with Mabel Sammers third.

The Comic Bicycle race came next, but unfortunately only three competed. Tootal got off with a big lead, and managed to get on his grunnet first, but at the end of the second lap he lost a lot of time in getting on his night-cap and sash, which lost him the race. H. Hargreaves managed better and got away first, with Dick Robinson in full pursuit, who, with the course a few yards longer might have won. As it was, Hargreaves managed to gain the verdict by a couple of yards.

The "Bichu" race, which was one of the new events, caused great amusement and was quite a success. The following were some of the "bichus"—Ligarto, preda, cotia, signi, leilao, payago, etc. A good start was made, but the preda, with Tyler behind, ran away from the field and won by not less than 24 of the course. The cotia was going well, but would insist on going in a contrary direction. For the Married men's race, only three ran, Roberts winning easily from scratch. This haulier fell and Guy Hall secured second place.

Next came the Half-mile handicap, which was the finest race of the day. Wright started off with a big lead, but was unable to sustain it, and a quarter of a mile from home Burgess took the lead, and it looked as though the race was a certainty for him, but he had F. H. Robinson to deal with, who came along with a magnificent sprint in the last hundred yards and won a clever race by 4 yards. The time was 2 minutes 11 2/5 seconds, a very fine performance.

Next came the Sack-humping race, the competitors were all tied up in sacks and had to hump each other out of a ring which was drawn on the ground. There were a good many who entered, but most of them were soon knocked out, and a good fight at the end between Jeans and C. L. Robinson resulted in a win for the latter.

For the Steeple-chase only five ran. De Conto went well and was leading nearly all the way, but coming into the straight for the water-jump he missed the course and was disqualified. Matheson when two yards from home fell, but managed to get up in time to win by a yard only from Skeggs.

The last item on the programme was the "Fug-of-war," which proved to be the best contested event of the whole day. The Rio team, unfortunately, did not have their team as advertised, but a magnificent pull resulted which lasted over four minutes, and neither side just won.

The prizes were very kindly distributed by Mrs. T. C. Jackson, who was supported on her right hand by Colonel Page-Bryan, and on her left by Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Rolls very kindly presided over the tea-table, assisted by Mrs. Bardsley, Mrs. Thompson and the Misses Whyte. This was by no means the least important factor of the afternoon's entertainment, and we have all to thank those ladies present, and their great kindness in dispensing the cup that cheer to such a large number of people. Messrs F. Broad, Geo. B. Cox, T. G. Cross, A. H. Thomson and Rev. J. D'Arcy were the judges. Messrs. C. A. Conolly and P. E. Swawick the time-keepers, and Messrs. S. A. Francis, H. R. Latham and J. T. Manry the starters. We must congratulate the committee, including starters, judges, time-keepers, stewards, and all connected with the sports for the very good entertainment given.

We noticed a considerable number of amateur photographers on the ground, who were undoubtedly able to get some splendid views, owing to the good light. We trust they will remember the Club House, where it would be good policy to initiate a collection of such views.

The prizes distributed were as follows:

EVENTS.		PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
100 Yards Race:	1st prize	Travelling Clock,	F. H. Matheson	11 1/5	
	2nd "	Umbrella,	F. H. Robinson.		
Throwing Cricket Ball:		Gold Links,	H. G. Pierce	97 1/2	
1/2 Mile Race:	1st prize	Pair Candlesticks,	F. Robinson	2 14 2/5	
	2nd "	Silver Cigarette Case (i),	F. Burgess.		
Putting Weight:	1st	Hand-bag,	A. C. Wilson	33 1	
	2nd "	Cigarette holder,	N. W. Jackson.		
Bicho Race:		Serviette rings,	H. F. Tyler,	Guinea pig.	
Bicycle Race, 2 miles:	1st	Gold Studs,	L. Faletti	5 2	
	2nd "	Walking-stick,	C. Grimsditch.		
Married Men's Race:		Jam-pot,	E. A. H. Roberts.		
Boys' Handicap:	1st prize	Silver watch chain,	Joaquim Hirdes.		
	2nd "	Walking-stick,	A. da Costa.		
Girls' Handicap:	1st	Fan,	Corina Cox.		
	2nd "	Silver Bauble,	Sybil Fairbairn.		
Sack Race?		Tennis-racket,	C. L. Robinson.		
220 Yards Handicap:	1st prize	Claret-jug,	F. Burgess.	23 2/5	
	2nd "	Cigar & Cigarette holder.	A. C. E. Skeggs.		
Comic Bicycle Race:		Crystal and Silver Inkpot.	H. Hargreaves.		
Long Jump:	1st prize	Revolver and balls.	F. A. Tootal.	17. 1	
	2nd "	Silver Jukpot (head),	C. L. Robinson.		
High Jump:	1st	Silver Cigarette Case,	C. H. Pullen.	4. 11	
	2nd "	Ash Tray,	E. H. Matheson.		
1/4 Mile Handicap:	1st	Gladstone-bag,	E. A. H. Roberts.	55 3/5	
	2nd "	Umbrella (2nd),	E. H. Matheson.		
Steeple-chase:	1st	Fruit Stand,	A. C. E. Skeggs.		
	2nd "	Silver Pencil Case,	N. C. E. Skeggs.		
ug of War:		Box Havana Cigars,	Nichteroy.		

—Among the many fads of Emperor William is his passion for collecting boots and shoes of famous people. His collection of these particular articles of attire constituting a fitting pendant to his huge museum of uniforms. The collection is kept in the marble palace at Potsdam, and there are some 2,000 pairs, from Greek sandals, and a pair of slippers reputed to have belonged to Minomet, to the boots of Wallenstein, of Gustavus Adolphus, of Peter the Great, of Frederick the Great, and lastly of the first Napoleon.

FOR SALE.

A large and well-mounted
Printing Office

Suitable for publishing and commercial work, enjoying an excellent reputation for the good quality of its work, and conveniently located. It possesses one double cylinder and two single cylinder presses, several small job presses, electric motor and all needful machinery, tools and material for turning out a large quantity of work.

No Reasonable offer will be refused.

The proprietor wishes to sell in order to withdraw from business because of broken health.

Further particulars may be obtained by inquiry at this office.

TO LET

Excellent rooms with or without board for families and single gentlemen, in a large chancery, situated in a healthy suburb, Rua Humayda, 8, Largo das Lencas.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

The annual meeting of subscribers for the presentation of reports and accounts, and election of new officers, will take place at the City Club on Thursday the 23rd inst: at 3 p. m.

The reports and statement of accounts may be seen at the Office of the Hon'y. Treasurer Rua Primeiro de Marco n. 50 on and after the 20th inst.

F. W. SPRENGER,

SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seinen ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

F. W. SPRENGER.

TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

On account of leaving for Europe shortly is selling off his entire stock at very great reductions.

Old established well-known and important Scotch whisky house requires good purchasing agents.

Address with Bankers' references, "Dundee" c/o Street's Agency, 30 Cornhill, London, England.

ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS

A few words on the superiority of,

TROPICAL
DUNLOP TYRES

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front type, like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade-mark.

Hotels.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,

and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Hermann Moronoff,
PROPRIETOR.

CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Cattede,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA JOSE D'ALENAR N. 1

(Chitoto)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest bench of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telephone.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

AUG. 12.—A telegram from Shanghai says the Chinese government has authorized the laying of a cable from Taku to Chienlinpo. A Capetown telegram says that President Kruger denies that he has proposed to surrender and says the Boers will fight as long as they have anything to fight with.

AUG. 13.—It is telegraphed from Shanghai that the consuls there disapprove of the landing of British troops. The Boers are said to have destroyed 50 miles of railway in Natal and have cut telegraph communications. The *Pull Mail Gazette* says the reports of a conspiracy in Pretoria is like a chapter from "Don Quixote." It is announced that President Kruger will go to Baiberton. Gen. Carrington has arrived at Mafeking. Gens. Kitchener, Smith and Hamilton are still trying to surround the Boer chief Gen. Dewet.

AUG. 14.—The British consuls at Hong Kong have received a cipher despatch from Minister Macdonald dated 16th inst. stating that they have provisions for only 15 days more and asking for urgent relief. The allies are said to be 16 miles from Pekin. Telegrams from Canton state that the Chinese are fortifying that place. From South Africa Lord Roberts telegraphs that Kitchener and Methuen are continuing in pursuit of the Boer chiefs Dewet and Steyn. Buller has occupied Ermelo and French has occupied Carolina. The Durban correspondent of the *Standard* says that after some sharp fighting the Boers had recaptured Heilbron and Klerksdorp. A telegram from Maseru says the British have confiscated large numbers of horses and cattle which the Boers had concealed in the mountains.

AUG. 15.—Gen. Gaselee telegraphs that the allies were only 27 miles from Pekin on Friday. In well-informed circles it is generally believed that the Empress and her court have fled from Pekin. In the battles of Peking and Yang-tsun the Japanese soldiers, numbering 4,000, took a principal part, being brilliantly supported by the British and Americans. The Russian army, because of having been cut off by immediate territory, *The Daily News* is advised that Prince Tuan and his followers have left Pekin. A telegram from Shanghai announces the arrival there of the Anglo-Indian troops recently sent from Calcutta, and adds that the viceroy of Kiangsu opposes their being landed there. The Canton authorities threaten that the British forts will bombard all vessels attempting to ascend to that city. Lord Roberts telegraphs that the Mands River garrison, who were surrendered was announced on the 9th, is saved, having been reinforced in time. The Boers are said to be marching on Mafeking. Gen. Delarey has eluded his pursuers and has united with Gen. Dewet, who has also foiled the attempt to surround him.

AUG. 16.—The *Daily Mail* announces that the allies have initiated their attack on the city of Pekin, operations being morning against the east gate. The London newspapers state that instructions have been sent postponing the landing of Anglo-Indian troops at Shanghai until further orders. At a meeting of the foreign consuls at Shanghai yesterday no objections were made to the landing of British troops, but the consuls reserved the right to land troops of their respective nationality under the same conditions. The British consuls protested and threatened to order the withdrawal of all the British troops. The British troops destined to land at Shanghai, will leave to-morrow for northern China, probably for Wei-hai-wei. It is said that the Japanese have proposed to the discussion of the alternative whether the foreign ministers shall be delivered at the gate of Pekin, or whether the allies shall enter the city.

AUG. 17.—Telegrams have been received by the German and Italian governments announcing the capture of Pekin by the allies and the liberation of the foreign ministers. The British government has received the confirmation of the report. From Shanghai it is telegraphed that Li-Hung-Chang announces that the allies entered Pekin on the 15th without encountering serious opposition. It is said the Chinese Imperial family had abandoned Pekin, and that a provisional government has been organized by Prince Ching. The Shanghai incident originated, it is said, by the viceroy asking for the assistance of British troops. Other nations, jealous of this preference, declared they would land troops also, against which the viceroy protested. Lord Salisbury then ordered that fifteen consuls at Shanghai and another telegram announces their landing. From South Africa it is stated that Gen. Dewet had succeeded in mystifying Gen. Kitchener and had defeated the plans to surround him, escaping with his whole command. He liberated all his prisoners, except the officers.—A Pretoria court martial convened to try the persons accused of conspiracy is trying to involve Gen. Botha in it.—A Lorenzo Marques telegram vaguely announces a long series of victories for the Boers in western Transvaal.

AUG. 18.—The allied forces entered Pekin on the 15th and the foreign legations are saved. They were cordially received by the Chinese authorities. Prince Ching declares that the trouble is due to the Boers and especially to Prince Tuan. The secretary of the Austrian legation was killed during the

investment.—The *Daily News* hears that the French consul at Shanghai, M. Bezaire, has telegraphed to the French troops to land at Shanghai. (Let us hope the French government will instruct M. Bezaire that his mission is not to make trouble in China, but to avoid it.)—Japan has replied to Li-Hung-Chang that she will support the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kuang-Su, but will insist on the punishment of Prince Tuan and other princes and functionaries who favored the Boers.—A Capetown telegram says Gen. Kitchener has liberated the Mands River garrison.

United States.

AUG. 12.—Li-Hung-Chang and other Chinese viceroys have directed a petition to the United States to postpone the embarkation of troops for China.—The American government has received a copy of the decree by which the Chinese government empowers Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace.—Excessive heat is reported from Chicago where 2000 horses have been killed by it during the past week.

AUG. 13.—The American and other governments have received telegrams from Li-Hung-Chang requesting the suspension of landing troops in China.—From Manila it is reported that the Philippine Col. Grassa, with 13 officers and 169 soldiers, have surrendered. A collision on the Pennsylvania railway at Slatington (?) caused 15 deaths and wounded many others.

AUG. 14.—The American government has advised China that it will undertake to initiate peace negotiations only on the condition of a limited military force being permitted to receive and escort the foreign ministers from Pekin to the coast, after which the said negotiations can be continued.—Telegrams received at Washington state that the allies had arrived at Hsiao-on, about 60 miles N. N. E. of arrived at Hsiao-on to-day received a telegram from Minister Conger, whose contents have not been divulged.—The Italian anarchists expelled from the Patterson factories are threatening reprisals.—The celebrated chess player Steinitz is dead.

AUG. 15.—Gen. Chaffee telegraphs that the allied forces had arrived at Nani, 23 miles from Pekin. He says the heat is terrible, and that they have encountered feeble opposition from the Chinese.—The *Herald* learns that the women and children have been sent away from Port Arthur for fear of a Chinese attack.—The death of C. P. Huntington, the Pacific railway capitalist, is announced. He is said to have left a fortune of fifty millions of dollars (won by modern guises).

AUG. 16.—The *New York Journal* learns from Chiao-chow that the allies entered Pekin Aug. 15.—It is said that Li-Hung-Chang has asked the United States that the allied troops should not enter Pekin, promising to deliver the foreign ministers to them outside the gates.—In New York yesterday a mob attacked the blacks in the streets because a negro had been murdered a policeman. Many persons were injured and many arrests were made.—The American government is favorable to the armistice proposed by Japan.—Another dispatch from Minister Conger has been received.

AUG. 17.—The conflict in New York between whites and blacks has created much newspaper comment. (Probably the newspapers have exaggerated its importance.)

AUG. 18.—The *Evening World* publishes a sensational story that 11 Italians and 3 Austrian anarchists had left Naples for the United States for the purpose of assassinating President McKinley, and that they had been arrested on arrival in New York. The story is contradicted.—The recent census gives a population of 3,437,202 to the city of New York.—In China the foreign admirals have arranged to watch the Yang-tse region.

AUG. 12.—The heat has been horrible at Seville, the thermometer marking 47° C. in the shade.—The government has approved the extradition treaty recently celebrated with the United States.—Premier Silveira says the government is studying means for the better collection of taxes and for farming them out to the banks. (This is an abominable system and deserves the severest condemnation.)

AUG. 14.—Riots have occurred at Motilla del Palancar, Caceres, because of octroi taxes.—Strikes in Catalonia have caused the closing of several factories.

AUG. 15.—Two gunboats are accompanying the royal yacht along the Cantabrian coast.

France.

AUG. 12.—Through a collision between the torpedo cutters "Ja Frances" and "Brennus" the former was sunk, only a part of her crew being saved.—The Tsang-li-yamen has telegraphed to Minister Delcassé that it is to be regretted the foreign ministers in Pekin refuse to leave that capital under the escort offered, and that the said Chinese foreign office declines to be responsible for the road occur. M. Delcassé China will be held responsible and President Loubet has arrived at Marseilles to be present at the embarkation of the French troops for China. He was received with enthusiastic manifestations.

AUG. 14.—Strikes among steamship stokers are reported from Havre, Rouen, Dieppe and Marseilles. At Dieppe it was settled to the satisfaction of the men. At Marseilles 2000 travellers and 600 soldiers are detained by the strike. At Havre the employers yielded and recognize 8 hours as a day's labor.—The expedition premiums will be distributed on the 18th inst.—No more troops will be sent to Senegal because of yellow fever.

AUG. 15.—A dispatch from Minister Pichon, dated Aug. 9, says the march of the allies

should not be delayed by negotiations as the legations in Pekin have provisions for only 15 days more.—The stokers at Bordeaux have also gone out on a strike.

AUG. 16.—A telegram received says the Japanese occupied the city of Tientsin, east of Pekin, on Aug. 12.—A Taku dispatch of the 13th says the allies had arrived at the gates of Pekin, where they encountered a strong Chinese army. The Russian commander, fearing that their communications would be cut, had sent for reinforcements.—The Czar and Czarina will visit the exposition early next month.

AUG. 17.—It is stated that the news of the capture of Pekin by the allies all comes from Chinese sources. The French government has received no confirmation of it.

AUG. 18.—A bridge at Anvers fell to-day, injuring about 30 persons.—A telegram says that 800 soldiers have been sent from Saigon to Shanghai at the requisition of the French consul. (This is sheer foolishness.)

Italy.

AUG. 12.—The manifestation given yesterday to the king by about 100 associations was exceptionally enthusiastic. The king received deputations from the two houses of parliament.—The Pope to-day declared that Prince Henry of Prussia adheres to the proposals of other powers relative to the suppression of anarchism. (The Pope surely does not counsel the punishment of the criminals without seeking to remove the causes which create such criminals.)—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria returned yesterday to Sofia.

AUG. 13.—The recent speech from the throne is attributed to Crispi, who seems to be recovering popularity.

AUG. 14.—The remains of King Humbert have been deposited in the vault beside those of Victor Emmanuel II.

AUG. 15.—It is believed that the railway accident at Ponte Salaro, near Rome, was the last criminal plan. Two railway employees have been arrested.

AUG. 18.—The refusal to accept any person to defend him at his approaching trial.

Germany.

AUG. 15.—The Emperor William has declared that he will tenaciously oppose the partition of China. (But perhaps he might accept an extension of his sphere of influence in Shantung.)—A telegram received at Berlin says that the German and Austrian troops left Tientsin for Pekin on the 10th inst.—The *Daily Chronicle* is informed the German has sent three armored cruisers to Shanghai.

AUG. 16.—The 10th a contingent of 423 German and Austrian troops left Tientsin for Pekin. The Austrian Count von Walderssee reviewed the troops destined for China. He will embark at Naples on the 22nd inst.

AUG. 17.—Seven batteries and various detachments of engineers and pontoon-men have embarked for China.

Russia.

AUG. 14.—The Russian journals, says a London telegram, are protesting against the action of Great Britain in seeking to consolidate the sphere of British influence in the whole Yangtse region. (How about Russian action in Manchuria?)—Another London telegram says a conspiracy for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg, and that about 100 suspects are under arrest.

AUG. 15.—The Russian government has made a contract with the Anglo-American steamship company for the transportation of troops to China. A semi-official notice has appeared that Russia seeks only the restoration of order in China. (But this will cover an infinitude of incidents before the affair is ended.)

AUG. 16.—At Odessa 2,600 soldiers have been embarked for China.—A telegram says 9,000 Russians with 12 guns have dislodged the Chinese from their positions at San John in Manchuria.

Miscellaneous.

AUG. 6.—The marriage of Alexander I. of Serbia with white Draughausin was celebrated at Belgrade to-day.—A Tokio telegram says advances have been received there that General Li-Hung-Chang has accused Li-Hung-Chang of treason.—The Queen Regent of Spain will embark on the 16th inst. for a cruise along the Cantabrian coast.

AUG. 8.—The Turkish government has ordered ten torpedo-catchers of the Italian shipbuilders Ansaldo, while the *Standard* hears that the same government has ordered 208 Krupp guns. (And yet Turkey cannot raise \$100,000 to pay a debt owing to the United States.)—A Madrid telegram reports that Premier Silveira is of the opinion that any account for the suppression of anarchists ought to be proposed by Italy in view of the fact that at the assaults upon the sovereigns of Europe have been made by Italians.

AUG. 9.—A Constantinople telegram reports that all Pacha has massacred 1200 Armenians and has burned the village of Spaghank in the district of Sassun. (Turkey will take advantage of the present situation, and the powers will have nothing to say having their own selfish schemes to look after.)

AUG. 10.—The *Times* says a report is current in Constantinople that the Sultan Abdul Hamid is gravely ill.—The minister of public works in the Spanish cabinet is said to have declared himself opposed to a prolongation of the railway concessions.—The Spanish government has placed large orders for armament with the Krupp and Croosot works. (One can hardly believe that the Hague conference was held only one year ago!)

AUG. 13.—The Turkish government is irritated with the publicity of the Samsun massacre of Armenians, which it pretends to consider a rail of brigands.

AUG. 14.—About 100 Kurds are reported to have attacked the British vice-consul and some companions near Elt (?) in Asiatic Turkey. The British minister at Constantinople has protested.—Consular reports from Ezerrum and Diarbekir confirm the reported massacre of Armenians. (Gladstone is dead, and no one will now take any notice. There is too much massing going on elsewhere.)

AUG. 15.—The Sublime Porte has ordered the criminal prosecution of the assassins of the British vice-consul at Van.—A Simla telegram says that in the Punjab 147 deaths from cholera have occurred in the last eight days among civilians, and 83 among the soldiers of diverse garrisons.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SPORTS MEETING.

August the 15th, the day fixed for the above, broke, looking gloom, and continued so all day. The ground was a perfect picture and proved to be in excellent condition.

The attendance was very good and undoubtedly would have been much greater if the sun had only condescended to show himself. The arrangements in every way were better than last year and show that, although the "junior members" are slow in coming forward the "old Stagers" are going ahead and do not mean to let the "old Club" degenerate.

The competition was better than we have seen for some years and we must especially mention Messrs. Tracey and Cooke for the sportsmanlike way they ran their respective races.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Messrs. Henry Wright for so gracefully distributing the prizes and a heavy lot of ladies (too many to mention individually) for gracing the grand stand and adding such lustre to the event.

Time was excellently kept all through the day. Practically at time stated on programme the bell was rung and the day started with, throwing the Cricket ball. There were six competitors. Mr. F. Tracey winning with a throw of 77 yds. 11 in.; Mr. B. T. Stauden second with 77 yds. 11 in.—a very close contest.

One Hundred yards Flat-Race. Four started and Mr. H. Nobbling of São Paulo just managed to win on the tape. Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke making an excellent second. Long-jump; four competitors; Mr. A. Richards winning with 17 ft. 6 in., Mr. C. P. Tomkins second with 17 ft. 1 in.

Putting the Weight. It is trusted the strong men will come forward in the future, or this event will have to be wiped out. Two competitors; Mr. Beardsall first with 27 ft. 2 in.

Challenge Cup. It will be remembered this Cup (presented by Mrs. E. O. Broad) has to be won three times in succession, or four times in all, before becoming the property of the holder. Mr. Vieira held the same for 1899 and after an excellent race Mr. F. Tracey is the holder for this season. Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke second, time 13 4/5 (five competitors). High-jump; this again fell to Mr. H. Nobbling. Mr. Richards failing to clear 5 ft. 1 1/2 in. Mr. Nobbling then gave an exhibition jump, easily clearing 5 ft. 2 1/2 in.

Bicycle Race, 1 mile handicap. We are sorry, but we cannot congratulate the handicappers on their efforts, in this or the walking-race. Only three started: 1st, Mr. W. C. Simonsen, 200 yds.; 2nd, Mr. Barton, 150 yds.; time 3-32 1/5.

The Sack Race caused a great deal of laughter and was pluckily won by Mr. H. P. Hampshire.

The 220 yards Flat-race, Handicap, brought out five competitors. Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke starting from scratch won easily in 27 1/5, Mr. S. A. Morgan with 15 yards second.

The Girls Race was well contested and was won by Miss Mary Simonsen.

In the 120 yards Hurdle race only three started: 1st, Mr. A. Richards; 2nd, Mr. A. Keelman; time 22 1/5.

The 1 1/4 mile Flat-Race, Handicap. This was the best contested race of the day. Five started: Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke, scratch; Mr. F. Tracey, 10 yards; Mr. H. Barton, 10 yards; Mr. S. F. Cox, 15 yards; Mr. S. A. Morgan, 30 yards. Just before home they all were in a bunch when Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke spurred, beating Mr. F. Tracey by two to three yards. Time 58 4/5.

Thread-the-needle-race. This was very successful, Mr. Stuart-Smith winning by the excellent, and prompt manner Miss C. Waeny threaded the needle.

Bowling Competition. A new evasion and we recommend it be held before the hour stated on programme for 1st event, as it was very dry work for the spectators. Mr. E. Barham won by one point, Mr. A. Keelman second.

In the Boys Race, Master Paul Fernandes came in first.

Married Men's Race, Handicap, 120 yards. Mr. Keelman 1st with 8 yards; Mr. E. Ribton-Cooke, second, from scratch. Walking Race, 1 mile, Handicap. Five started: Mr. H. P. Hampshire, with 150 yards, winning easily. Mr. A. Keelman worked hard for second place with 50 yards.

The Menagerie Race was a very funny event, 2 Sheep 1 Stalk and a Goat contested. Mr. Tracey with the Club's pet sheep won.

Tug of War, Brazilians vs. Foreigners. At one time the result looked doubtful but after someone in the crowd crying "Remember Ladysmith," the Foreigners were successful. The Consolation Race was won by Mr. C. Murray.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables or stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$40.00 per annum for Brazil;
\$25.00 per six months

\$10.00 or £3.00 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year
terminating on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by
Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman,
Attorneys,

147, Broadway, New York.

Messrs. Street & Co.,

20 Cornhill, London

" Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street,

and by Messrs. Hammett & Dupont, São Paulo
NOTICES of marriages, births and deaths \$5.00 each
SINGLE COPIES: 500 réis; for sale at the office
of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua
do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 21st, 1900.

WE ARE certainly living in a fool's paradise. Almost every day brings us news of a failure, or a composition with creditors, or the liquidation of a business, and yet affairs go on as before and nothing is done to relieve the situation. Were such a state of affairs to appear in New York, the commercial association, exchanges and clearing-house would take the matter in hand at once, and even the United States treasury would be advancing funds to relieve any appearance of stringency in the money market, for it is felt that in such crises even the best firms are not infrequently caught and subjected to serious risk. There is nothing to be gained by forcing even weak firms into liquidation, and when it comes to jeopardizing the strong ones and causing widespread loss to the whole business community, it means nothing less than a national calamity. But with us there is no anxiety on that score. The government is complacently pursuing its way, enforcing new taxes, imposing fines for evasions of stamp-tax payments, creating new restrictions on trade, and inventing new taxes for the future. Useless quarantines are also imposing losses on the coasting trade and restricting to some degree our foreign trade. And the minister of finance continues to burn currency, drawn from current revenue, with the blind certainty that he is preparing the way for a resumption of interest payments next July at a higher rate of exchange. In the meantime the import trade is seriously crippled, business houses are going into bankruptcy on every side, and the national industries are looking with apprehension upon the prospect of a higher rate of exchange, which means competition with imported goods. To this we must add the fact that congress is again tampering with import duties, and that at the end of the year we shall have another commercial disturbance on account of tariff changes. Such a policy is sheer madness. Even the necessities of the treasury can not excuse these mischievous experiments and incessant changes. No matter how unsound may be the commercial policy which the government adopts, if it is allowed to stand unchanged for a term of years trade will adjust itself to the situation and profits will be earned. But under these annually-recurring changes, supplemented by the arbitrary changes in classifications made in the customhouse from day to day, lucrative trade is impossible. And the government which ruins its merchants and crushes its trade, commits suicide just as surely as the man who ties a halter about his neck and leaps into space. In harmony with the opinion abroad which is loading the present government with compliments for burning currency, without really understanding the general situation here, it is the practice just now to burn incense before the President and his minister of finance for their efforts to comply with the provisions of the funding loan. But what is to be the outcome of it all? We are not insensible to the necessity of reducing the outstanding currency circulation, nor to the influence which such a reduction will have upon exchange. We fully appreciate the effort made to comply with this provision of the contract. But this is not all. There were promises of economy, on which the whole scheme rested, which have not been fulfilled, and there are dangers of national exhaustion which were not foreseen. The better policy, as we have contended from the beginning, would be to make radical economies in every direction, in order to secure a surplus of revenue, and then to take currency from such surpluses for withdrawal. There is no wisdom in the policy of ruining a country with taxation in order to withdraw currency, any more than there is for a man to starve himself to death in trying to pay a debt. We may commend his purpose, but we can not commend his method. And that is exactly our position in regard to the policy which the government is now pursuing: we can commend the purpose, but not its methods.

THE *New York Times* of July 13th remarks that Minister Bryan is probably very much satisfied that objections were raised by the United States senate to his appointment as minister to China, and that an exchange was effected by which Minister Conger was sent there and Mr. Bryan was appointed to Rio de Janeiro. The *Times* will do Mr. Bryan injustice in supposing that he is capable of rejoicing over a deal which resulted in placing another man's life in jeopardy. He is undoubtedly very glad that he is not in Pekin, but at the same time probably no one was more anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger than himself. We should be very sorry to know that there existed the slightest elation on his part over the turn in Fortune's wheel which sent him to Rio and Minister Conger to Pekin.

THERE is to be held in Madrid next October a congress of all the Latin nations for the purpose of creating, if possible, a Latin Union. The idea was developed in Spain after the Spanish-American war, and the fundamental idea was unquestionably that of creating a new power to oppose the spread of Anglo-Saxon influence, and particularly that of the United States on the American continent. Defeated at arms, Spain proposes to recover her loss of territory and prestige by appealing to the race prejudices of her long-lost colonies and reunite them under her leadership by the bond of a common descent, language and religion. Should she succeed, a new power will have arisen with which the twentieth century will have to count. But will she succeed? Union and loyalty to an idea have not been prominent characteristics of the Latin races. The inherited antagonisms between Portuguese and Brazil will prevent their uniting and without Brazil a South American union will be a failure. And even among the Spanish American states, what two of them could work in harmony long enough to test the scheme? Perhaps the idea could be initiated with some prospect of success by the creation of a commercial union, but even here the disintegrating influence of individual theories will prevent harmonious action.

WE can heartily endorse the assertion of Mr. T. G. Cross, in another column, that "the Americans and Britishers of Rio are more than generous" in their support of the public and charitable institutions which they have founded. It must be borne in mind that business has been far from satisfactory the past seven or eight years, and their contributions under such circumstances are all the more noteworthy. When a man is making money he can give freely and liberally, but when the times are bad he usually thinks twice before giving. But what our colleague of *The Church Echo* probably had in mind was the practice of taking no further notice of an institution after having paid the subscription. A hospital can not run itself, nor can a benevolent fund be administered without personal attention to its objects. To build a church and then let it stand empty, is a waste of money, and so it is with a hospital. Were a business man to invest capital in a manufacturing enterprise, and then let it go to ruin through sheer neglect, his friends would think him mad. Were he to insure his life in a loosely and recklessly managed insurance company, they would think him foolish. And, in our opinion, it makes no difference whether his money is invested for a profit or for charity, his personal attention is required to see that it produces good results. Attending annual meetings may not be interesting, but in our community of interests it is necessary. Moreover, it is desirable for the best interests of public institutions that every contributor should take a personal interest in its

management, and that frequent changes in administration should be made in order to escape stagnation and getting into a groove, which is the bane of so many charitable undertakings.

THE budget committee of the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of appropriations to the amount of 45,453,717\$133 for the expenses of the war department in 1901. For last year congress voted 44,394,951\$383, but this sum was found to be insufficient and subsequently there were made special and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 4,851,642\$659, which, added to the budget appropriations, make a total of 49,246,594\$582. Of this sum there has been expended 46,777,912\$547 according to returns received by the committee before preparing its report. But this result may be considerably altered in the definite balance-sheet. For the year 1898, whose returns, though still incomplete, are of course fuller than those for 1899, the budget appropriations amounted to 45,329,295\$759 and, as far as ascertained up to the present, 49,773,735\$992 were spent. This special and deficiency appropriations amounted to 4,291,844\$537, which, added to the budget appropriations, make a total of 50,621,130\$196. The following is a statement of the budget, special and deficiency appropriations for the previous five years:

1893 (year of naval revolt).	
Budget appropriations..	28,836,802\$461
Special and def'y "	36,200,149\$458
Total	65,036,951\$919
1894 (year of naval revolt).	
Budget appropriations..	29,954,815\$357
Special and def'y "	78,817,015\$765
Total	108,771,831\$125
1895	
Budget appropriations..	36,738,681\$661
Special and def'y "	29,978,827\$665
Total	66,717,509\$326
1896	
Budget appropriations..	52,811,400\$199
Special and def'y "	5,381,939\$586
Total	58,193,339\$785
1897	
Budget appropriations..	52,374,026\$699
Special and def'y "	6,202,222\$681
Total	57,576,249\$380

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHURCH ECHO.

To The Editor, "Rio News."

Sir,—Under "Multum in Parvo," page 12, of this month's number of the *Church Echo*, the following question is asked:

"How is it, we wonder, that people on the other side of the bay seem to do things so much better than the Rio people. They have now one of the finest cricket grounds and racing tracks in South America...."

The answer is simple—the "Rio people" bought and laid out the ground across the water because they were unable to find a suitable piece of land on this side; and it is altogether owing to the personal energy and perseverance of Mr. George Cox, who for over 20 years has been the life and soul of our sports, cricket, etc., that the field exists.

Under "Editorials" (same number of the *Echo*) the apathy of individuals towards the Church, Hospital, Library and Benevolent Funds is referred to. What about the large amounts subscribed to these institutions and the Seaman's Mission annually? What about the cost of the Stranger's Hospital as it now stands, and the heavy amount recently expended upon the renovation of the Church? If the editor cares to take the trouble of looking into the figures indicated, he will find that the Americans and Britishers of Rio are more than generous as regards the manner in which they support the institutions mentioned. As a director of one and treasurer of these institutions, I am fully alive to the fact that annual meetings are not popular amongst subscribers; annual subscriptions are, however, and so long as these flow in liberally as heretofore, the members of the two colonies must not be charged with apathy.

I would like to ask the editor of the *Echo* the meaning of the words "money-grubbing" used by him, but must not trespass further upon your valuable space.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. G. CROSS.

Rio-17-S.Oo.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Aug. 1.—*Senate*.—The divorce bill passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 22 to 16. Several bills making special appropriations were voted in various stages.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Germano Hasslocher spoke on the general revenue bill. The executive branch of the government has, he said, assumed all power, completely annulling the other branches. He severely criticised the consumption taxes, especially that on salt, to which, he asserted, no civilized people would submit.

Aug. 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Arthur Rios spoke on the army bill. He censured the discrepancy between this bill and the real

state of the army. According to the bill the army has 28,660 enlisted men, but in reality there are only from 14,000 to 15,000. The country, he said, has the right to know how many men are really necessary. In the course of his remarks he referred to the murder of Brádo de Bitovy in Santa Catharina and to the concealment of this murder. Senator Pires Ferreira and Gomes de Castro also spoke on the bill. The latter alluded to the remark attributed to the President, who is reported to have said that he desired a fight between the army and police force. He agreed with Senator Arthur Rios in censuring the bill in which the number of troops is purely fictitious.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Germano Hasslocher continued his speech on the general revenue bill. The government, he said, not only grievously burdens the people with exorbitant taxes, but also corrupts and degrades them by encouraging and rewarding spies and informers.

COFFEE NOTES

—The crop of coffee in the municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, this year is estimated at 920,000 to 1,000,000 arrobas, or less than that of the past year.

—The *American Grocer* of July 18 has the following sensible remarks on the preparation of coffee for customers:—"There is a great deal of satisfaction and generous profit to be obtained from a well-ordered coffee department. Select the finest growths of well-seasoned coffee, and have it fresh-roasted every day. Be sure that you are giving customers a full flavored coffee with good body, and do not be afraid to charge well for the article. The satisfied palate does not quibble about price. The secret of a coffee trade is to win a reputation for keeping superior drinking coffee, and not for selling cheap."

—The production of coffee on the eastern coast of Madagascar is expected to soon develop into important proportions. In the past, it has been insignificant, but the government has published figures setting forth the estimated crop for 1901 at 713,175 kilograms (equal to 1,573,000 pounds). This estimated result is considered very satisfactory, inasmuch as the area planted is not half the cultivable territory of the island. The receipts of coffee from all the French colonies in 1899 were only 963,000 kilograms (2,123,000 pounds). In this connection, it may be well to note and the fact that France imposes a heavy export duty on everything transported from, and an import duty upon everything carried into, her colonies, unless it is conveyed under a French flag.—*U. S. Consular Reports*.

—The deliveries of coffee in the United States and Europe for the year ending June 30, 1900 were the largest for any year on record. They reached a total of 14,972,699 bags, against 13,480,901 bags in 1898-99, and 14,571,902 bags in 1897-98. The total deliveries for the past three years were 43,025,505 bags, or an annual average of 14,341,835 bags. The average for the two preceding years (1895-96 and 1896-97) was 11,693,505 bags. These figures show increased deliveries of 22½ per cent, as the result of low prices. The visible supply of July 1, 1895, was 3,115,680 bags; on July 1, 1900, 5,840,561 bags. The world's supply during five years was not only met and requirements, but added 2,721,981 bags to the world's stocks. The Rio and Santos crops for 1899-1900 were 8,959,000 bags, against 8,771,000 bags in 1898-99, and 10,462,000 bags in 1897-98 and proved the second largest crop on record.—*American Grocer*, July 11.

—The French and Brazilian governments have lately come to terms with regard to the coffee duty, the former having decided to reduce the duty from 156¢ to 136¢ per 100 kilos, while the latter agrees not to apply her new maximum tariff on imports from France. A law, however, will have to be passed in France to modify the tariff before the present agreement can be carried out; but, as the *Economist* points out, "a reduction of 14¢ a pound on an article which pays a duty of nearly 8¢, will be insufficient to increase the consumption of coffee in France, which was the aim of the Brazilian government, and will entail a loss of 5,000,000¢ in the French customs receipts."—*Financial News*, July 9. (This fully confirms our opinion that the convention would really produce very little benefit to Brazil. To be sure a concession of 20 francs had been obtained at the cost of an imaginary maximum rate of duty on French imports, but a reduction of 20 francs on too kilos would make so little difference in the cost that no appreciable increase in consumption could possibly result.—*Eds. News*.)

A NEW COFFEE CIRCULAR.

The following amusing "take off" on the 1st circular of a well known New York coffee firm has been sent around and will be heartily appreciated by coffee men:

New York, July 10, 1900.

Owing to circumstances over which we recently have no control, coffee has steadily advanced since our last issue.

Some "rash" speculators here, and in Europe, conspired to "corner" our bear arguments — and the "Copper Kings" whose coffee holdings we were reported to be "gunning" for — are now in clover, and are supplying the trade in small quantities, at daily advancing prices. The western roasters, whose stocks are about exhausted, are buying excitedly. The jobbers are making money once more, and the grass no longer grows on Frost Street.

As previously stated, being largely interested in the prosperity of Brazil, we are glad to see the new crop selling at such a material advance; insuring the safety of the increasing export business between the United States and Brazil.

We are glad to see everybody happy.
Fraternally yours,
KINDMAN & Co.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Mandos municipal council is paying 500 reis for rats. It might pay to breed them at that rate.

—The Curitiba anarchists succeeded in printing and distributing their manifesto appointing the assassination of King Humbert.

—A physician of Porto Alegre, Dr. Carlos Duarte, has been arrested for the assassination of his wife. He tried to create the belief that she had committed suicide.

—The *Journal* of Fortaleza, Ceará, says the bridges dispatched at the custom-house there represent a value of about 70,000\$, and not \$12,769\$390, as stated in the governor's message.

—The new state government of Amazonas is busily annulling the concessions made by its predecessor. The concession-hunter should get his concession early enough to sell before a new government comes in.

—The governor of Ceará has appealed to the assembly to save the state from a paralysis of its economic life. He says there are only 13,901\$002 in the state treasury, while there are 22,345\$105 of debts from the last administration which must be paid.

—The street-cleaning service of the city of Mandos has been turned over to the municipal council, the state government of Amazonas contributing 100,000\$ towards defraying the expense. Mandos is a sprawling, backwoods town of 39,000 population, where the actual cost of such a service can not be very great.

—A Manaus telegram of the 14th, published in the *Journal do Commercio*, says the Amazonas gov't. spent the sum of 1,123,687\$132 last year on the surveys of the Campos Salles and Arvore colonies, which we interpret as an expenditure of 1,123,687\$132. It looks like an extraordinarily large steel, but that is the way they do things up there.

—A Porto Alegre judge has condemned Graciano Cidade, director of state revenues, to loss of employment, 27 months imprisonment and 12½ per cent fine, for embezzling the balance of public revenues received by him, and to one year's imprisonment and 50 per cent fine for something else, and also to the costs of prosecution. It looks like a bad investment for Graciano.

—The governor of Ceará has advised the state assembly that his predecessor had authorized without legislative consent, the construction of six iron bridges at a cost of 12,769\$270, and an expenditure of 11,775\$ for the transportation of the same, which expenditure he thinks ought not to be lost. Would it not be well to hold public officials pecuniarily responsible for such acts?

—A project is under discussion in the São Paulo state assembly which appropriates 2,000,000\$ for the construction of a theatre on the site of the old S. José theatre. To raise the money—for the state of São Paulo must run in debt for the edifice—the bill authorizes the issue of 6% bonds of 500\$ and 1,000\$ each, payable within 20 years. The companies performing there are to be exempt from taxation.

—At Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 13th inst., Amelia Silveira Costa shot and killed a woman of bad character (Ohilia Beltrão, who had become her husband's mistress. We shall be curious to see what the judicial authorities will have to say in the matter. If the wife is unfaithful the husband is always excused for shooting some one; we now wish to see what the sentiment will be when the husband is unfaithful and the wife does the shooting.

—On the 17th the police initiated once again a campaign against the *cafetins*. One of them just arrived from Buenos Aires had the distinction of having his head anthropometrically measured in the presence of the minister of justice. All this is right and proper and we have much pleasure in commending it. (Our critics will please take note of this.) We would like to suggest in this connection, as a further step toward the suppression of vice, the anthropometrical measurement of all persons, high officials as well as humble citizens, who are guilty of criminal intrigues with other men's wives, and we would suggest that the minister of justice should attend to this in person in order to compel its strict enforcement.

S. PAULO FACTS.

The government seems to think that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the 50,000 immigrants who are required by the *fazendeiros*. It is expected that Ceará will supply a good number, as families will be willing to leave that district in consequence of the drought.

Whether they will stand the change of climate is a question which has apparently not been thought worth consideration. The "Yellow Peril" has been brought on the scene; 112 Chinese having arrived during the last week; the government hope also to obtain large numbers of labourers from Japan.

A proposal has been brought before the senate to build a new theatre in Largo Mun-

icipal in the place of the one which was burnt a few years ago. It is a reproach to such a city as S. Paulo, that it is without a theatre of proportions commensurate with its importance. Dr. Pentado's *Sant'Anna* is nicely fitted up, but is too small for a first class company. Eldorado is a not too refined music hall, and the tin Polytheama is at present occupied by a circus. The bill, if passed, will authorize the government to raise a loan of 2,000 contos. The theatre, when built, will be the property of the state, and is expected to be a source of revenue.

The discussion on the founding of a bank for the purpose of advancing money to *fazendeiros*, drags its slow length. It is not likely that the proposal will be carried into execution.

Play has commenced on the new tennis courts at Consolidação. They have been arranged in such a way as to afford players the opportunity of avoiding the inconvenience of playing against the setting sun, at any season of the year.

In view of the Rio match advantage has been taken of the cool weather to get in a good deal of net practice.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

SANTOS 2ND XX VS. S. PAULO 2ND XI.

Played on the Santos ground on the 12th inst. S. Paulo playing with only ten men. The scores were:

S. PAULO 2ND XI.

P. Crewe, ct. Murray, b. Stuart-Smith...	45
J. Webster, ct. Beardall, b. Hampshire...	1
W. Holland, b. A. T. Smith...	39
H. Stupe, ct. Beardall, b. Hampshire...	24
H. Johns, ct. H. P. Smith, b. Murray...	17
D. Barnard, b. Murray...	4
F. Goodier, not out...	3
W. W. Haycock, run out...	1
T. Tomkins, b. Murray...	1
A. D. Watson, ct. H. P. Smith, b. Murray...	5
Extras...	1

SANTOS 2ND XI.

J. Meadows, b. Holland...	0
C. R. Murray, ct. Goodier, b. Webster...	0
H. Barton, ct. do do...	9
A. T. Smith, b. Webster...	9
M. Edwards, b. Holland...	13
H. P. Smith, b. Goodier...	11
H. Hampshire, ct. Tomkins, b. Holland...	2
H. Beardall, b. Holland...	8
C. Stuart-Smith, ct. sub. b. Goodier...	2
H. Wright, not out...	8
J. Cardow, ct. sub., b. Webster...	9
Extras...	7

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

A match, England vs. Foreigners, was played 20th July, but the play was stopped by rain. The scores were as follows:

ENGLAND.

P. Daniel, b. Pratt...	7
A. L. Bell, b. Marshall...	11
A. Poy, b. Marshall...	67
F. Clementson, not out...	62
W. Rossell, b. Morgan...	1
H. Senior, b. Marshall...	1
W. McMurtrie, b. Pratt...	5
R. Jones, b. Pratt...	0
R. Lowe, b. Morgan...	0
H. Nevill, b. Morgan...	0
F. Blackburn, b. Pratt...	0
Extras...	12
Total...	106

FOREIGNERS.

W. Webster, c. Bell, b. A. Poy...	20
R. Nicolls, b. Clementson...	13
Morgan, b. Clementson...	26
D. C. Pratt, not out...	41
P. Wilmot, not out...	19
Extras...	7
Total for 3 wickets...	126

RAILROAD NOTES

—It cost £300,000 per mile to build the underground railways of London. Another estimate says it cost £10 an inch to build the Central London underground electric railway.

—There has been published a complaint against the management of the Central railway, which is said to fail habitually to furnish a sufficient number of cars to seat the passengers.

—Complaints are made of delays recently occurring on the Leopoldina line between Capivary and Sant'Anna de Maruly, where from one to two hours are frequently lost through the use of passenger trains as mixed trains. The complaints state that this is contrary to the *horario*, and they ask that the timetable be more closely followed.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 11th August were 305,070\$ in currency, against 430,298\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 125,228\$. Exchange was rated at 15/32d., and for the same week last year at 87/64d.—the sterling equivalents of the above receipts being £13,307 this year against £14,540 last, showing a decrease of £1,233 for the week. The total receipts since 1st January have been £309,437, against £310,995 in the same period of last year, a decrease of £1,558.

—Statistics just published show that during the year 1899 there were built in the United States 2,196 locomotives at an approximate cost of \$25,000,000. Of this number 1,716 were for use on railroads in this country, and 480 were shipped to foreign countries. Nearly 70 per cent. of the foreign orders were from Europe, Asia and Africa, and 30 per cent. from Mexico, Canada, South America and the West Indies. A particular feature of the locomotive trade during the year was that England and France made large purchases. England, to a certain extent, adhered to the American designs, while France made a few modifications in their designs.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, July 3.

—The Southern railway has in hand new works which will cost 44 million dollars, or £3,700,000 stg. These include the South dock on Demarech island, the extension of the already fine station at Plaza Constitución. Five kilometres of elevated railway in connection with this station will also be constructed at a cost of £50,000 per kilometre. The North and South Barracas stations will be united into one station and there will be a foot bridge over the Riachuelo. The Banfield workshops will cost £300,000. Las Flores will have a new station which will cost £60,000. Improvements in Bahía Blanca port will cost £350,000. Then there is the Gruenbein and Olivaria railway, the Nuequen bridge, the raising of the level of the embankments in places, a large station at Tandil, the new Solá goods station and a large increase in the rolling stock, all of which will cost money.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, July 31.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The passengers who left Rio on the 18th inst. by the Lampart & Holt steamer *Coleridge* for New York, were the following: Mrs. Adeline Brownell, Mr. W. Murray Carr, Mr. Arthur Boutson and 21 third-class. There were also 14 passengers in transit from the River Plate.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the President will embark for Buenos Aires on October 6th, but no official announcement to that effect has yet been made.

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* of the 3rd inst. learns through unofficial sources that President Campos Salles will leave Rio for this city on October 4th.

—It is said that Deputy Germano Husslocker, of Rio Grande do Sul, is about to declare himself in opposition to the government. The government will accept our congratulations.

—The minister of war has ordered the construction of an artillery deposit in connection with the new intendency of war in S. Christovão. The expense is estimated at 75,075\$223.

—It is said that a scheme is under consideration for the unification of the sanitary services of this capital and port, the service previously under the control of the municipality passing under the control of the federal government.

—It is said that much discontent exists in military classes in regard to the present situation, and that there are some officers who are even talking of measures to revindicate their rights. The *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 14th refers to the subject editorially and in terms which can not fail to cause anxiety.

—One of our São Paulo exchanges publishes a New York telegram of the 8th inst. stating that "The celebrated humoristic writer Mac Twine has refused to be a candidate for the popular party, for the vice-presidency of the republic of the United States of North America." Surely, if a man is "celebrated," then newspapers ought to know how to spell his name.

—On the 15th instant Dr. Chapot Prevost embarked for Europe on the French steamer "Aboulique," taking with him the little girl Rosalinda upon whom his remarkable surgical operation had been performed (that of separating twins united breast to breast and having one liver and one pericardium in common). Dr. Chapot Prevost has received a subsidy of 40,000\$ from the government to enable him to explain the operation to European surgeons.

—The honorary secretary of the S. Paulo Athletic Club, Mr. Percy W. Crewe, will accept our best thanks for a series of three photographs of the Club's new grounds at Consolidação. Two of these are of the pavilion which is an attractive-looking structure something like that of the Icarahy ground, and one is of the cricket ground during a match. The ground is high above the city and seems to be in an exceptionally good locality. The São Paulo club is to be congratulated on being so well located.

—We are glad to note that our amateurs are again ready with an entertainment and that a performance will be given at the International Club, Niteroi, on Saturday evening next, August 25th. The programme consists of the one-act comedy "A Happy Pair," the one-act comedy "To Oblige Benson," and the one-act play "Our Bitterest Foe." The young ladies and gentlemen who took part in the first will fill many of the parts in this performance, assisted by two or three new amateurs. As before, the scenery is painted by Mr. W. C. Thompson. It is expected that the club-rooms will be crowded, as the success of the first entertainment has made them very popular. There will be special bonds at 11:30 to catch the 12 m. barca at Niteroi.

—The total number of deaths in this city in the last half of July was 630, of which 42 are credited to bubonic pest (30 of which in the pest hospital), 145 to pulmonary consumption, 30 to malaria, 4 to yellow fever, 10 to small pox, 7 to typhoid fever, 5 to beriberi, 2 to measles and 4 to influenza. The births in the same period numbered 548, and the marriages 127. The maximum temperature at the observatory was 83.6° F., the minimum 62.7°, and the average 70.3°.

—We hear that Mr. Charles R. Flint has devised a very enjoyable mode of life for the summer months, which would doubtless be adopted by some of our rich business men in London if our city were situated under different geographical conditions. Mr. Flint is the owner of a splendid steam yacht, and is now having another being built for him, which, before the experimental run of H. M. S. Viper, was expected would be the fastest boat in the world. He selects as his headquarters during the summer some club or hotel, he is usually situated up the Hudson River; at present he is staying about thirty miles above New York. Rising at six, Mr. Flint, after a refreshing plunge in the river, has breakfast on board the yacht, which by this time is slowly steaming to New York. He has his secretaries on board, and attends to correspondence during the journey. He reaches New York about noon, and remains at his office until about 4 p.m., when he once more embarks on the yacht and goes for a turn out to sea, getting back to his up-river quarters in time for dinner. Many must envy this enjoyable life of Mr. Flint, and though it would be impracticable to follow his example in London, we see no reason why some of the Liverpool merchant princes might not do so. —*N. A. Journal*, July 21. (The Brazilian government will be highly interested in Mr. Flint's luxurious style of living.)

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT, 1900.

This tournament was brought to a successful close on the Paysandú Grounds on Sunday the 12th inst. The final rounds being productive of some excellent play, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The successful players in the finals were:

Gentlemen's Singles.

H. R. Latham, 1st, beat T. Forde—4-6, 6-4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

H. G. Pierce and F. C. Munnings, 2-6, beat A. G. and B. Weigall—3-0, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.

Miss Cady and C. L. Robinson—3-0, beat Miss Wyatt and C. A. Watson, 3-6, 6-3. The prizes were afterwards kindly given away by Mrs. T. D. Dunn.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Amazonas state assembly has annulled a contract with the Companhia Rapida for a navigation service between Manaus and Rio de Janeiro.

—The bill annulling the payment of 10,500,000\$ to the Amazonas, Co., as indemnification for the rescission of a contract, has been passed in third reading by the Amazonas assembly.

—An electric plant with 6 arc lights and 600 incandescent lamps has been established at the barracks of the police brigade. This plant, which is American, was furnished by Messrs. James Mitchell & Co.

—The *Santa American Journal* professes to believe that "things are brightening in Brazil"—of course when exchange was going up. Without doubt our hopeful contemporary will have no difficulty in finding them still brightening with exchange on the other tack.

—The people of Bahia are becoming alarmed over a project introduced in the municipal council which increases the water tax from 65 to 125 in favor of the Queimados company. Let them be not alarmed as yet, for we are paying 265 down this way, and the end is not yet reached.

—The holders of bills endorsed by the Banco do Estado do Amazonas, says a Manaus telegram of the 14th, are protesting them for failure of payment. This was occasioned, says a telegram of the 17th, by the governor annulling the creation of the bank and the bills emitted by the incorporator Manoel de Brito.

—One of the many objections to the excessive use which the government is making of stamps for the purpose of obtaining revenue is the inducement which it offers to counterfeiting. According to the *Journal do Commercio*, even a duly authorized agent has been engaged in selling counterfeit stamps, and that paper says that he will consequently be deprived by the government of his agency.

—One of the results of the rigid enforcement of the stamp tax for receipts is the use of smaller accounts. This, so far as we know, is done by native and Portuguese houses, who prefer to give two or three accounts for fractional parts of a purchase than to affix the revenue stamp so offensively forced upon them by the minister of finance. The indications are that the revenue from this source will not be very largely increased.

—Perhaps there is something for Americans and Britons to learn in the methods employed by Germans to extend their trade. The increase in the number of German business houses in this city during the last ten years has been very large, but it has all been done silently and on business principles. They have not even tried to use their consular officials to drum up business for them, but have come after it themselves.

—The exchange market was a trifle livelier yesterday, as one of the bank managers forcibly ejected a customer from the bank and then had a scrap with him in the street later on. Exchange then stiffened a little.

—An anonymous writer in the *Journal do Commercio* says that nearly all the tobacco factories in this city are in a critical situation and have been obliged to dismiss some of their operatives. He estimates at 70% the decrease in the consumption of prepared tobacco.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 14th inst. says the firm of Irmãos Pinheiro & Co., one of the well-known houses in São Paulo, has had to ask for time from its creditors because of the losses suffered by the sudden fall in exchange. The firm made 300,000 on the rise to 14d., and then lost 400,000 on the sudden fall to 10d. The *Commercio* says there are other firms in that city which have made similar losses. One bank alone has 250,000 involved in the suspension of Irmãos Pinheiro. Better stick to your last, gentlemen, and let exchange alone!

—The *Faiz* of the 18th says that Deputy Augusto Severo is authorized by the state government of Rio Grande do Norte to enter into an accord with the national government for the fiscalization of the salt tax, that state being the principal producer of the article in this country. The amount of these taxes is estimated to exceed 150,000 a year, and the deputy is instructed to ask 60,000 a year for the payment of fiscals and other expenses. A tax which costs forty per cent. of its product in collection, can not be considered a wise and economic tax.

UNITED STATES COAL FOR BRAZIL.

Minister Bryan writes from Petropolis, June 1, 1900, that in response to a note to the Brazilian foreign office, requesting information as to a contract for furnishing pit coal to the Central railroad of Brazil, he has been informed that there is no doubt that United States coal will be used if it is of superior qualities to coal already presented for trial. Copy of the last contract, with specifications, was sent Mr. Bryan and will be transmitted by him and printed in *Advance Sheets* as soon as received. The opportunity seemed so favorable to the minister that he sent notice in advance, without waiting to translate the specifications. —*U. S. Consular Report.* [The present contract for supplying the Central railway with coal does not expire until the end of the year, and, barring accidents, there will be no chance for American coal until that time. The new call for tenders will probably be issued in October next, but there is very little chance that it will be given to Americans. For the last two years the American bids were lowest in price and two years ago we were privately informed that the practical tests were successful in every particular—except that of overcoming the director's prejudice. —*Ed. News.*]

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On the 14th inst. Brazilian bonds were quoted at 61½ in the London market, against 65½ on the 14th of last month.

—The state government of Amazonas has cancelled the decree authorizing Messrs. Marius & Levy to negotiate a foreign loan of £2,000,000 for the state.

—It is stated that a good deal of money has recently been sent out of the country. This is doubtless due to the rise in exchange, followed by a decline and violent fluctuations. It was probably feared that there would be a still greater decline.

—A bill was presented to the Amazonas state assembly on the 17th authorizing the state government to contract a loan of a million sterling. There will be some "good pickings" in that if it is realized, which is not likely to happen. No reputable banking house will care to risk its reputation on such a loan, knowing what the political adventures of Amazonas are doing.

—On the 16th inst. Deputy Pereira Reis presented a bill in the chamber of deputies authorizing the government to issue a loan of 300,000,000 at 5 per cent. for the purpose of reducing the paper currency now in circulation. Assuming that Minister Murtinho's calculations are correct, he calculates that by reducing the issue to 350,000,000 the exchange rate will be raised to 25 pence, the government will then have an annual surplus of £4,200,000, and the country will owe nothing at the end of 20 years. If we could do things as easily as we can figure them out on paper, we all should be prosperous and happy.

—A telegram from Belo Horizonte states that in the Minas senate the budget for 1901 has been voted in 2nd discussion. This budget makes a considerable increase in taxation and contains, moreover, a provision for renewing the land tax, which on account of its unpopularity the state government has not yet been able to collect. The senate seems to hope that it can diminish the unpopularity of the tax by reducing the assessment and the rate of taxation. Accordingly there has been made in each a reduction of 40% which corresponds to a reduction of 64% in the weight of the burden which it is proposed to impose on tax-payers. But it seems to us very doubtful whether the latter will be willing to bear the new burden even in this mitigated form, especially as the budget, instead of diminishing, increases the burdens.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, August 21st, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1600) gold, 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1600) in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per \$1.00 54 75 cts
do of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1827
do of \$1.00 in Brazilian gold, 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 2465.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 372 1/2 gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per \$1.00 30 1/2 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per \$1.00 in Brazilian currency (paper) 4590
Value of £ 1 sterling " 25750

EXCHANGE.

Aug. 13.—The market was weak and dull, business was almost nil.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/8 to 7/16
Private bills..... closing 10 3/8 to 7/16
Official value of the milreis 384 reis gold.

Aug. 14.—Today's market was a little more active, but rates were very uncertain and some business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/8
Private bills..... closing 10 3/8 to 7/16
Official value of the milreis 380-384 reis gold.

Aug. 15.—Church holiday.

Aug. 16.—The official rate of 10 3/8 ruled throughout the day, which was dull like the preceding days.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/8
Private bills..... closing 10 3/8 to 7/16
Official value of the milreis 384 reis gold.

Aug. 17.—Rates varied little with more frequency and the market was, in consequence, more animated, although there was very little business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/8
Private bills..... closing 10 3/8 to 7/16
Official value of the milreis 380-384 reis gold.

Aug. 18.—The market continued uncertain and rates weakened again; the movement was purely speculative.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 10 3/8 to 7/16
Private bills..... closing 10 3/8 to 7/16
Official value of the milreis 375-377 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st August, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was slightly more activity in the market during the past week, the reported sales being 4300 bags, against 3600 bags in the preceding week. Prices declined a little, however, or about 500 reis per arroba. The exports were 7268 bags and the shipments 7347 bags, which show that the stocks are creeping up. Yesterday was another dull day, owing to the uncertainties of exchange, but prices remained firm.

Foreign advices are to the effect that the sales last week were—New York 13,000 bags, Havre 15,000, London 14,000, and London 14,000; total 46,000 bags, against 40,000 in the same week of last year and 48,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
Aug. 13, 12,500-12,500	9,000 bags.	7,500
" 14, 11,000-12,200	8,000 "	7,400
" 16, 12,000-12,200	3,000 "	7,300
" 17, 11,200-11,400	17,000 "	7,300
" 18, 11,400-11,600	12,000 "	7,300

The shipments since our last report have been:

20,236 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.	Coastwise
37,748 "	4,350 "	1,203 "	1,203 "	1,203 "
13,547 bags.				

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	Europe:	Cape:	Coastwise:
Aug. 17 New York Br. str. <i>Coleridge</i> 15,655	Aug. 16 Gran Br. str. <i>Atlantic</i> 375	Aug. 14 Port Rissalah Br. str. <i>Dejeu</i> 5,500	Aug. 11 Northern ports str. <i>Amazonas</i> 1,935
18 Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>H'au H'angs</i> 3,500	10 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Bahia</i> 5,154	16 Cape Town Swed. lg. <i>Leander</i> 4,530	12 do str. <i>Abraham</i> 1,609
	18 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Antonin</i> 4,350		

The receipts for the past week were 75,433 bags against 64,525 bags for the previous week and 51,913 bags for the week before.

ENTRIES OF COFFEE AT RIO AND SANTOS

From the Synopsis for 1894-1900 published by Mr. F. L. P. Nunes, Broker

MONTHS	1894-95		1895-96		1896-97		1897-98		1898-99		1899-1900	
	Rio	Santos	Rio	Santos	Rio	Santos	Rio	Santos	Rio	Santos	Rio	Santos
July.....	276,432	219,000	150,740	246,622	335,072	473,094	257,205	609,761	719,351	440,584	563,650	712,074
August.....	261,409	475,000	247,289	469,000	347,783	641,246	604,334	1,032,870	300,887	395,628	444,607	1,130,977
September.....	271,791	593,000	266,689	471,188	409,431	712,891	472,142	949,261	255,444	877,801	415,210	1,015,772
October.....	288,059	915,000	287,000	497,000	362,811	664,295	450,115	818,136	239,358	216,588	347,948	785,240
November.....	134,944	420,200	209,327	286,000	379,490	659,117	129,557	277,283	129,015	308,115	555,247	855,247
December.....	144,249	440,600	209,153	309,074	233,058	404,131	266,225	452,620	210,152	174,397	190,537	432,091
January.....	190,478	338,000	199,342	190,344	238,609	299,715	285,132	444,130	221,302	324,807	299,280	211,166
February.....	130,020	169,768	80,062	100,179	200,779	299,715	285,132	444,130	221,302	324,807	299,280	211,166
March.....	108,943	211,274	87,720	82,067	204,227	342,551	247,101	378,043	285,805	322,459	267,205	119,164
April.....	240,171	236,000	86,125	52,728	247,732	247,732	247,732	205,457	151,495	218,517	123,677	110,023
May.....	251,412	117,000	164,184	100,340	202,441	105,049	218,150	308,475	181,113	151,495	187,751	77,513
June.....	724,709	125,662	184,274	106,214	227,137	181,612	175,771	172,249	218,211	310,101	172,249	211,015
In transit.....	2,692,875	3,578,564	2,308,057	3,043,804	3,578,782	5,108,121	4,304,678	6,174,557	3,172,682	5,569,605	5,275,668	5,705,597
Totals.....	2,692,875	3,578,564	2,415,691	3,053,804	3,734,371	5,106,131	4,557,579	6,180,557	3,170,418	5,569,605	5,308,815	5,705,087

Resume

1894-95.....	6,071,169 bags
1895-96.....	5,469,495 "
1896-97.....	8,559,302 "
1897-98.....	10,669,136 "
1898-99.....	9,869,035 "
1899-1900.....	9,104,797 "

SHIPMENTS FROM RIO, AND CLEARANCES FROM SANTOS, SINCE 1894.

DESTINATIONS

MARKETS	Crop-years	United States	Europe	Cape	River Plate	Con-twine	Sundry ports*	Totals
		Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Rio.....	1894-95	1,785,049	544,320	94,005	60,597	115,045	250	2,608,304
Santos.....	"	1,341,153	2,547,567				12,669	3,904,080
Rio.....	1895-96	1,442,652	670,547	86,920	73,454	123,073	375	6,512,143
Santos.....	"	1,090,195	2,035,117				29,524	2,507,220
Rio.....	1896-97	2,132,258	885,065	134,595	71,218	147,222	2,256	3,532,216
Santos.....	"	1,997,530	3,354,578				42,654	4,993,022
Rio.....	1897-98	2,577,203	1,256,711	146,516	93,452	168,166	6,119	8,135,706
Santos.....	"	1,350,247	4,630,749				66,745	4,248,327
Rio.....	1898-99	2,104,909	666,530	109,163	77,141	201,059	3,604	10,201,818
Santos.....	"	1,957,614	3,593,442				41,590	3,192,414
Rio.....	1899-1900	2,164,309	604,075	115,950	92,394	222,695	6,626	8,727,775
Santos.....	"	1,617,703	4,080,318				41,341	3,295,273
								5,742,362
								9,931,635

(*) The clearances from Santos for Coastwise, River Plate, African and Asiatic ports are included in the column—Sundry ports.

THE RIO NEWS.

50	Aliança	160
100	Confiança Industrial.....	180
50	Progresso Industrial.....	
<i>Tramways.</i>		
50	Jardim Botânico.....	130

	Miscellaneous.		
50	Loterias Nacionales.....	9500	
150	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	18	
1910	Obras Publicas.....	1	
	ARG. 18.		

20	Apolicies, 58	805
1	do (600\$) at rate of	805
1	do (400\$) do	805
1	do (200\$) do	820
15	do 1595	835

Banks.

3	Lavoura e Commercio.....	114
50	Republica	176
<i>Insurance.</i>		
100	Indemnizadora.....	20
23	Integridade	36

200 Construções Urbanas..... 4

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

500	Banco	Commercio e Industria	390 000	33
500	"	Constructor e Agricola.....	100 000	10
	"	Credito Real da Carteira H..	—	10
	"	Lavradores	—	—
000	"	Mercantil de Santos	—	—

	S. Paulo.....	130 000	
	Ribeirão Preto.....	—	
500	União de S. Carlos (all paid).	—	25
	do do (40 %)... ..	—	10
	União de S. Paulo (all paid).	67 000	
5000	Santos.....	—	

Cia Agua e Luz.....	—
" Antartica.....	—
" Argos Paulista.....	—
" Fabril Paulista.....	—
" Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro.....	—
" Gaz de S. Paulo.....	—
" Itap. Paulista.....	—

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PASSENGERS
MAY 1971

Stupakoff.....	—	95 00
Telephonica.....	—	70 00
União Sportiva.....	100 000	3 00
União Paulista.....	10 000	

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and putting them into practice. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any areas that need further attention.

BURNS.

KAY, GLASGOW
HEIP WHISKY

Connoisseurs as the best.

Connoisseurs as the best.

case — "the acme of perfection."

AGENT:

Candelaria, 23 — Rio de Janeiro

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

of Electric Automatic Typeprinting Machines
y furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in
information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange.

estimations in London, also reports from the Consuls at New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Reports from some markets, as well as the Produce Market, New York.



...n apply to

ARCO, 53.

11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BERLIN, C.: -HEILIGE-GEIST-STRASSE, 5-7
HAMBURG -ALTERWALL 76
MANNHEIM: -F 3, NO. 1.
DANZIG: -GR. KRAMERGASSE, 4

PRAGUE:-NEKAZANKAGASSE 13.
BRÜNN:-FROHLICHERGASSE, 23.
VIENNA, I.:-HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4.

BUDAPEST, V. - MARIA-VALENTINASSY 1.
BRAILA - STRADA GOLESCU 2.
ZURICH - POSTSTRASSE 11.

BIRKENS

SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY

Recognised by connoisseurs as the best.

A pure whisky—in cask or case—"the acme of perfection."

SOLE AGENT:

C. N. Lefebvre — 23 Rua Candelaria, 23 — Rio de Janeiro

The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAUX

By the medium of **Electric Automatic Typeprinting Machines** simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange. Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos.

Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the following:
Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, etc.

For information of terms of Subscription apply to
H. BELL-MORTON, Representant,
 RIO DE JANEIRO, RUA 1^o DE MARÇO, 53.
 CAIXA DE CORREIO, 266.

JOHN JONES, Director,
 CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, 11, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

- SANTOS--PRAÇA MAUA, 29.
- SAO PAULO--RUA DA QUITANDA, 2.
- SUO PAULO--CALLE 54N MARTIN, 201.
- ROSARIO--CALLE SANTA FE, 980.
- NEW YORK--19, BEAVER STREET.
- LIVERPOOL--3, BROWN'S BUILDINGS.
- HAVRE--RUE VICTOR HUGO, 138.
- ANTWERP--COURTE RUE DES CLAIRES, 12.
- AMSTERDAM--JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT, 49D.



HOUSE YARD, E.C.

BERLIN, C.-HEILIGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.

HAMBURG -ALTERWALL, 76

MANNNHEIM-F 3, NO. 1.

JANZIG-GH. KRAMERGASSE, 4.

PRAQUE-MEKAZANKAGASSE, 12.

BRUNN-FROMLICHERGASSE, 23.

VIENNA-L. HOMFENSTAUFGASSE, 4.

BUDAPEST, V.-MARIA-VALEERGASSE, 12.

BRILA-STRADA GOLERCH, 2.

ZURICH-POSTSTRASSE, 1.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Preparations. ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

Best Antiseptic Soap for use in warm climates. Sold in 3-lb. Boxes.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Has the largest sale of any Dentifrice, most effective for preserving the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. In various sized tins.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

A Sovereign Remedy for Skin Affections, Piles, Sores, Insect Bites or Stings, Eczema or Sunburn, etc. Large Pots, to be obtained from Chemists, Stores &c.

BUYERS ARE WARNED

Against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, England.

ANTIGA CASA ALVES NOGUEIRA

Complete and varied assortment of Canned Goods, Wines and Batables. Speciality in English Goods.

WHISKY of different marks.

MORTON'S HAMS, and Crosse and Blackwell's Preserves,
(Imported direct).

Frigitur Goods received by the Royal Mail Steamers.

LIPTON'S TEAS. CHEESES, &c.

VICTORIA STORES

46, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Ayres A. de Souza.

AGUA MATTONI

Agua Mineral Natural.

(GIESSEBÜLLER)

Natural Alkaline Mineral Water

From the springs of HEINRICH MATTONI, GIESSEBÜLL, SAUERBRUNN, NEAR CARLSBAD.

Excellent Table Water

Recommended by most of the medical authorities.

Deposit: RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 78

SOCIEDADE GERAL DE TRANSPORTES

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND CARRIERS.

PRAÇA TIRADENTES N. 31 — (Largo do Rocio)

PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

The vans employed by us are manufactured expressly for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, Marble work Statuary and objects of art in general, being upholstered inside to avoid jars and breakage in transit. The Company hold itself responsible for any damage or injury caused by its employees to goods consigned to their charge, but all claims must be made within 24 hours of the time of service, or they cannot afterwards accept responsibility.

Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "androlinos" for Netherby, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk of loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named offices.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES. IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

PATRIOTIC APPEAL



FOR THE
Festivities in Commemoration of the
4th CENTENARY
OF THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL



COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The widespread acceptance which the issue of these interesting stamps has had, as shown by the large sales effected, is a brilliant sign of the patriotism of the Brazilian nation. In this way, everybody poor and rich, contributes with his share towards the erection of lasting monuments which will honor the history of the country.

The present appeal will serve to advise those who have delayed in order that no one shall fail to contribute for this great and truly popular subscription by acquiring the largest quantity of

SERIES OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS



for sale, in complete sets of 100, 200, 300 and 750 reis for
1\$500 each set

At the general depot of

LAEMMERT & Co.

66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 66

RIO DE JANEIRO



The acquisition of these stamps, constitutes, apart from its patriotic end, a highly remunerative investment. It we take into consideration the small number of stamps, only 4, the limited issue, authenticated by the destruction of the lithographic stones, which took place on the 30th December last; the low price of each series which will not be altered, and the resolution of the Association to burn all mould stamps by the 7th September proximo, so that it may be safely said that in the near future these stamps are sure to be well quoted in the philatelic markets of the great capitals of the world.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

PRINTERS

Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.



LUBRICATING OILS

For Cylinders, Valves, Locomotives, Looms, Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dynamamos, and all classes of Machinery.

Every Tin and case, in addition to the registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the name of the makers

LEONARD & ELLIS, New York.

Sole Agents for Brazil:

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

11, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

11, RUA DA QUITANDA, São Paulo.

SEA SICKNESS

25 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique M. Engen says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by moving direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad, for the small sum of 25\$000 per box, 14\$500 for 6 and 28\$000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA LARGA DE S. JOAQUIM, N. 213 A

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

Shipping.

Geo. R. Penton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
68, Broad Street. NEW YORK

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" " River Plate
" " China, Japan
" " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 400 Marks 290
" " " " " " 250 " 170
For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,

Rua da Alfandega, No. 63 Rio de Janeiro

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1900		
Aug. 22	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Sept. 3	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 8	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 19	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

C. J. Caraly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

Buffon..... 2nd Oct
Coleridge..... 17th "

The steamer

"Hevelius"

Illuminated with electric light
sails on the 1st September for

New York

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
rates for above port and also for

BARBADOS.

Surgeon and Stewards carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

60, Rua 1.º de Março.

For passages and further information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Iberia..... Aug. 31st
Liguria..... Sept. 11th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest
order.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado.

No. 4, Rua 5. Pedro:

and for passages and other information to

Wm. R. McNiven & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 4, Rua 5.º de Março.



MAGALHÃES & Co.

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000,000,

Siegedores, established for many years in the city of
Rio de Janeiro, with offices at

No. 82 RUA DA SAUDE,

undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-
able for the transportation of cargoes, boats, steam
launches and skilled employes.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

ANTIGA CASA HENRY

Emilio Kahn

LATE HENRY NEUBAUER.

WINES & Eatables

of 1st class quality only.

P. O. Box 276 47 RUA DOS OURIVES

Telephone 371 Rio de Janeiro

F. W. SPRENGER

English Tailor

40, RUA DA ALFANDEGA, 40

1st Floor

RIO DE JANEIRO

Finest English and Scotch goods.

Best workmanship and moderate prices.

EDUARDO RAMOS

HOUSE & LAND AGENT

Loans on Mortgage

N. 6 RUA DA ALFANDEGA

P. O. Box No. 1261

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE
SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins IS NOW
PRINTED
IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

The Only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its
world-wide reputation as the best and
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for
BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-
NESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY and LIVER
Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred
Evils is immediate and permanent, all
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above
diseases with each Bottle.



Its energizing effects are shown from the
first day of its administration by a remarkable
Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,
with a feeding of Courage, Strength, and
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne."
London, England, engraved thereon, by order
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials
from all parts of the World, and from the
highest Medical Authorities. No other
Phosphoric Preparation has received such
distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,**
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

DRINK

Sanderson's
Whisky

NOTHING MORE!!

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.

Weekly Passenger service between Rio de
Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Parana-
guá, Desterro, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Inva-
riably.

The Steamer
ITAPERUNA

will sail for
PARANAGUA,
DESTERRO, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS
and **PORTO ALEGRE,**
Saturday, 25th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche Silveiro until the 24th.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.

The Steamer

ITAQUI

will sail for

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

on the 23rd inst.

Freight and parcels will be recei-
ved only on board or at the Trapiche
until the day before sailing of the
steamer.

T Tropon is pure Albumen: it offers this most
important constituent of our daily food in highly
concentrated form. The nutritive value of one
pound of Tropon equals that of 5 pounds of
prime beef or 80-90 eggs.

Tropon is almost entirely assimilated by
the system and transformed into blood and
muscles, a fact which is of highest importance
in those cases where the digestive canal has to
be cared for in mechanical respects. (Dysen-
tery, Diseases of the Intestines, etc.)

Tropon is very easily digested; it represents
a food which without overstraining even the
weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutri-
ment. (For Children, disorders and diseases of
the Stomach, Kidneys and the Nervous System,
Liver complaints, Convalescents, etc.)

Tropon—by replacing the lost Albumen—
enables us to arrest the decline of strength
caused by fever and infectious diseases. (Yel-
low Fever, Blackwater Fever, Malaria, Tuber-
culosis, Typhus, etc.)

Tropon is a tasteless and odorless powder.
It can be mixed or baked or cooked with other
food or else can be taken in drinks.

Eminent medical authorities are constantly
calling attention to the merits of Tropon.
Sold by all Chemists throughout Brazil

Sole Agents:

Robert Fricke, Lavy & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO HAMBURG

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business-
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in-
vestments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, offers better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio, 256, Rio de
Janeiro.